

# THE EVENING LEAF

VOL. XIV—NO. 42.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1870.

DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

## FIRST EDITION

## THE WAR IN EUROPE.

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### A General French Defeat.

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### THE SITUATION.

### Confusion Wreaked Confounded—The Middle In-

### tervenable—Is the End Near?

### The voluminous despatches of yesterday

### afternoon and last night are as unsatisfactory

### as they are voluminous. The French authorities

### have rigorously excluded all correspondents

### from their armies, and there are but few at the

### Prussian front, the consequence being that

### nothing better than rumors have thus far been

### received concerning the movements and battles

### since last Saturday. These rumors are tinged

### with the sympathies of the two capitals from

### which they emanate, and it is absolutely impos-

### sible to sift from the whole mass more than a

### few grains of fact which can be taken without

### reserve.

### The most patent fact is that the present week

### has been passed in a desperate effort on the part

### of the French to transfer the bulk of their forces

### from the Moselle to the country west of that

### stream, and it would seem that the underlying

### object has been to effect a concentration upon

### the camp near Chalons. The leading Paris

### journalists appear to regard Chalons, and not the

### line of the Meuse or even the plateau of the

### Argennes, as the objective point of the grand

### strategic movement which was inaugurated on

### Sunday last. If the French army

### had been suffered to consummate this design

### without molestation, a vital point would have

way to Corcise. From London come extremely

dubious reports of the flight of the Empress for

England by way of Belgium, coupled with the

belief that the Emperor is also seeking safety by

the same route. With a more plausible show of

truth there is a report that Napoleon has ex-

pressed through Lord Lyons, the English Am-

assador at Paris, a readiness to treat for peace,

to which the King of Prussia has made answer

that he can only sue for peace by first asking

for a justice in the usual way.

**A Plausible Summary of the Recent Move-**

**ments.** The New York Tribune of this morning says:—

The remnant of MacMahon's Corps, which escaped

from the Vosges Mountains after the battle of

Hagenau, retreated to Lunéville, Nancy, Metz,

and thence, it is inferred, fell back towards Chalons,

closely pursued by the Crown Prince Frederick Wil-

liam, with the army of the South. On the 14th inst.

the advance guard of this Prussian army had reached

Bieme, 28 miles by railway from Chalons. On the

same day, the right wing of the Prussians,

known as the Army of the Saar, under General

von Stietz, appeared before the eastern walls of

Metz, and carried, after four hours fighting, the

outer works of Bellecroix. The French army under

Bazaine evacuated Metz on the same night. On the

15th, it encountered the centre of the Prussians,

which had crossed the Moselle between Metz and

Nancy, and had endeavored to seize the road be-

tween Metz and Verdun by which Bazaine

wished to retreat. It was for the possession

of this road that the several engagements of

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday were fought.

The battle of Monday was under the western walls

of Metz; that of Tuesday was at Gravelotte, four

miles west of Metz; that on the 15th instant was at

Man-à-Tour, six miles from Metz. From present

indications the French here gave up the struggle,

abandoning the road to Verdun, and toward

Paris.

**THE LATEST.**

**The French Army Out in Two, and the Road**

**to Paris Open.** Cable telegrams published under our

second edition head state that the London Times

of this morning, in its review of the situation,

declares that "the road to Paris is open to the

Crown Prince, who may leave Prince Frederick

Charles to watch Marshal Bazaine." The Times

also has a special despatch from Berlin, declar-

ing that the result of the last encounters has

been to cut the French army in two, the main

body being forced back on Metz, where it has

been brought to a stand by the armies of Prince

Frederick Charles and General von Stietz.

The road to Chalons and thence to Paris is

thus thrown open to the Crown Prince, and the

decisive event is impending.

Still later despatches announce that the Crown

Prince, at the head of three army corps, is on

the march to attack the raw levies of Trochu

at Chalons.

**SOUTH GERMANY.**

**The South German Allies of Prussia—Bavaria,**

**Württemberg, Baden, and Hesse-Darmstadt.**

After the Prusso-Austrian war of 1866, which

resulted in the disruption of the old Germanic

Confederation, and the formation of that of

North Germany, the independent States south of

the river Main were excluded from the new

Confederation, but left at liberty to organize a

South German Confederation, a privilege which

they never accepted. They embrace Bavaria,

exclusive of the portions ceded to Prussia, Wur-

temberg, Baden, and Hesse-Darmstadt—the

province of Upper Hesse, still belonging to the

latter, being included, however, in the North

German Confederation. The area of those coun-

tries and their populations, according to the

census of 1864, are as follows:—

Area, Sq. Miles.	Population.
Bavaria.....	4,774,464
Württemberg.....	1,748,225
Baden.....	1,429,199
Hesse-Darmstadt.....	564,465
Totals.....	8,516,456

**The South German States in the War of 1866.**

The four South German States took sides with

Austria in the war of 1866, to whose army they

furnished 102,000 men and 234 pieces of ordnance.

They shared the fate of Austria on the

field of battle, and two of them, Bavaria and

Hesse-Darmstadt, were made to suffer territori-

ally for their alliance. Several small districts

north of the river Main, with an area of 291

square miles and a population of 32,470, were

annexed to Prussia. Several districts of Hesse-

Darmstadt, north of the Main, with an area of

377 square miles and a population of 46,605,

were also annexed to Prussia in 1866, while the

province of Upper Hesse was taken into the

North German Confederation. It has an area of

1280 square miles and a population of 225,696,

making the total area of Hesse-Darmstadt

2970 square miles, and its total population

790,161.

At the conclusion of the war, a treaty of

peace was signed with Bavaria on August 23d,

four days before the treaty of Nikolovsk, be-

tween Prussia and Austria. Bavaria, in addition

to giving up the territory mentioned above, en-

gaged to pay to Prussia 30,000,000 florins, in

three instalments, the last instalment six months

after the exchange of ratifications; to abandon

the navigation dues on the Rhine and Main

after 1867; to transfer to Prussia the Bavarian

telegraph stations in the territory of the North-

ern Confederation, and in the Grand Duchy of

Hesse, to surrender such documents in the

archives of Bamberg as refer exclusively to the

former burgraves of Nuremberg; and the mar-

gaves of Brandenburg of the Franconian line; and

to submit to the arbitration of one of these

German courts of appeal upon Prussia's claims

to the pictures which had been removed from

the Dusseldorf gallery to Munich.

Treaties of peace were signed by Wurtemberg

on July 12th, by Baden on August 21st, and by

Hesse-Darmstadt on September 2d. Each of

these three States were compelled, like Bavaria,

to indemnify Prussia for a part of her expenses,

Wurtemberg paying 8,000,000 florins; Baden,

6,000,000 florins; and Hesse-Darmstadt 5,000,000

florins, in addition to the cessions of territory

above mentioned, receiving, however, by way of

compensation, the privilege of entering the

North German Confederation for the province of

Upper Hesse.

**The South German States and the North Ger-**

**man Confederation.** After the war of 1866, there was a marked

division in the sentiment of the South German

States on the question of seeking admission into

the Northern Confederation or the establishment

of a Southern one. A majority of the Liberal

parties were in favor of the former course, while

the bulk of the Catholic and Democratic parties

inclined to the latter. In August, 1866, the

Bavarian Chamber of Deputies adopted by a

large vote a resolution expressing a wish that

the government, by a close alliance with Prus-

sia, would enter upon the only road leading to

the final union of all Germany under a German

Parliament. The first Chamber declined to

concur in this; but, by a vote of 21 to 13,

expressed a wish that any attack which might be made

upon German territory by foreign powers might

be resisted by the whole strength of Bavaria.

On the last day of the year, the Prince of Hohen-

lohe, who was in favor of the closest possible

union with Prussia, was appointed Prime Min-

ister, a signal advance being thus made by the

union party. The Diet of Wurtemberg, in Sep-

tember, 1866, adopted a report in favor of the

union of all Germany, and opposed to a perma-

nent separation of Northern and Southern Ger-

many; but, because the North German Confed-

eration did not offer the necessary guarantees for

civil liberty and progress, declined to assume

any definite attitude at that time.

Finally, it was declared that

Wurtemberg was for the present in favor of a

Southern Confederation, or at least of an agree-

ment on the organization of the army. In the

Diet of Baden, in October, 1866, a resolution

passed the Chamber of Deputies declaring in

favor of an entrance of the South German States

into the Northern Confederation, with a

guarantee for the interior constitutional condi-

tion of the several States; and, until this could

be obtained, a union in questions relating to the

army and political economy was urged. At the

same time, the President of the Ministry declared

in favor of the closest possible union with the

Northern Confederation. The Diet of Hesse-Dar-

mstadt, which did not meet until December

2d, 1866, took no action on the question, but the

President of the Ministry lamented the exclu-

sion of the States south of the Main from the

new Confederation, and declared the Government

would endeavor to promote their admission.

The idea of a South German Union was soon

abandoned, and in February, 1867, a conference

of representatives of the four Southern States

was held, at which a basis was agreed upon for

organizing their defensive forces in such a way

as to admit of common action with Prussia.

This action was indorsed by another conference

held December of the same year, the funda-

mental idea being the introduction into the

Southern States of the Prussian military system,

a project which was subsequently carried out as

far as possible.

Meanwhile the old Zollverein, or Customs

Union, was revived, the four Southern States

ratifying the modifications proposed, and send-

ing their deputies to the Customs Parliament,

Bavaria being entitled to 48, Wurtemberg to

28, Baden to 14, and Hesse-Darmstadt to 6. But

a still closer union with the Northern Confed-

eration was urged by a powerful party, Baden

and Hesse-Darmstadt being almost united in

favor of the project, while the Governments of

Bavaria and Wurtemberg hesitated to proceed

further than the faithful execution of the

treaties with Prussia at that time. Baden remained

in its desire for a complete union with the

North; while in the other Southern States the

anti-Prussian party made some headway during

1867 and the election for deputies held in

November last resulted in the success of a

majority of the so-called "patriotic" candidates,

who were in favor of the entire independence of

the country. Prince Hohenlohe thereupon tendered

his resignation, but it was refused by the King,

and the government remained in favor of an in-

timid Prussian alliance, although opposed to a

political union with North Germany. In Baden,

however, the union party still maintained its

ascendancy, and when the Grand Duke last year

expressed his sympathy with the union move-

ment, he was sustained by an almost unani-

mous vote of both chambers.

**The South German States, and the War Be-**

**tween France and Prussia.** The declaration of war by France

against Prussia in July of the present year, how-

ever, has given a powerful impetus to the union

sentiment in all four of the South German States,

and one of the probable results of the conflict